

FINAL STATE DISTORTIONS IN TWO-PARTICLE CORRELATIONS

D. Anchishkin^{*†}

Bogolyubov Institute for Theoretical Physics, 03143 Kiev, Ukraine
E-mail: anch@bitp.kiev.ua

Ye. Anchishkin

National Technical University of Ukraine "KPI", 03056 Kiev, Ukraine
E-mail: anchishkin@gmail.com

U. Heinz

Physics Department, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, USA
E-mail: heinz@mps.ohio-state.edu

Final state interactions in two-particle interferometry is considered for two-particle potentials which are the Coulomb plus “strong” one. For a simple model of the source we provide a full numerical calculation of the correlation function with taking into account two-particle Coulomb interaction plus final state strong interaction. It is found that for small sources ($R_0 = 1 - 4$ fm) the contribution from the strong interaction is appreciable and depresses the correlations while for large fireballs ($R_0 = 7 - 10$ fm) this contribution is small in comparison to the Coulomb one.

*The 2nd edition of the International Workshop — Correlations and Fluctuations in Relativistic Nuclear Collisions —
July 7-9 2006
Galileo Galilei Institute, Florence, Italy*

^{*}Speaker.

[†]Speaker is grateful to the Organizing Committee for the invitation to give a talk.

1. Introduction

Two-particle correlations provide information about the space-time structure and dynamics of the emitting source [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. Considering the correlations that occur in relativistic heavy-ion collisions one usually assumes that: (i) the particles are emitted independently (or the source is completely chaotic), and (ii) finite multiplicity corrections can be neglected. Then the correlations reflect a) the effects from symmetrization (anti-symmetrization) of the wave function and b) the effects that are generated by the final-state interactions of the detected particles between themselves and with the source.

The nominal quantity expressing the correlation function in terms of experimental distributions [2] is

$$C(\mathbf{k}_a, \mathbf{k}_b) = \frac{P_2(\mathbf{k}_a, \mathbf{k}_b)}{P_1(\mathbf{k}_a) P_1(\mathbf{k}_b)}, \quad (1.1)$$

where $P_1(\mathbf{k}) = E d^3N/d^3k$ and $P_2(\mathbf{k}_a, \mathbf{k}_b) = E_a E_b d^6N/(d^3k_a d^3k_b)$ are single- and two-particle cross-sections and $E_i = \omega(k_i) \equiv \sqrt{m^2 + \mathbf{k}_i^2}$ is free particle energy, $i = a, b$.

From the very first experiments while analyzing experimental data the people wanted to separate the final state interactions (FSI) from that which is due just to the reaction zone dynamics, as it was thought. At first sight, the FSI can be regarded as a contamination of “pure” particle correlations. However, it should be noted that the FSI depend on the structure of the emitting source and thus provide information about source dynamics as well [6]. Appreciable understanding of the particle-particle and source-particle FSI was achieved last years [7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13]. Meanwhile, there are several problems connected to the distortion of particle-particle FSI which are not clear enough so far. In the present paper we shall focus on two of them. First one is an old problem of the strong final state interactions. The second one occur in the last years due to the growth of the energy of colliding nuclei and consequently is due to impressive increasing of the secondary particle multiplicities (1000 secondary pions at SPS and 2000–3000 at RHIC).

Strong FSI is a complex problem because on the fundamental level it concerns the non-perturbative QCD. Solution of the problem in this aspect is beyond the scope of the paper, we solve the problem in the model approach just to have reasonable estimations of the influence of strong two-particle interaction (pions hard core repulsion) on the correlation function. In different approaches it was discussed in Refs. [14, 15, 16, 17, 18] (see also [5], Section 3.2).

Actually, the release of pions from a small spatial region in any case is sensitive to hard core repulsion of registered particles. Technically this means the following: **i.** Particles created in finite volume can be represented by localized states, for the sake of simplicity let us say by centered Gaussian packets; **ii.** To obtain correlations we integrate over all positions of two Gaussian centers in some finite spatial volume what is equivalent to integration over position of one center over this volume plus integration over relative distance between centers. The second integration includes separation distances between two particles which are comparable with the particle (pion) core radius. Indeed, in the pair rest system the probability P_2 to registrate two particles with certain momenta \mathbf{k}_a and \mathbf{k}_b can be written in the following form (it is mostly simplified form, for details see [6, 16])

$$P_2(\mathbf{k}_a, \mathbf{k}_b) \approx \int d^3x |\Phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{x})|^2 \int dx^0 D(x, K), \quad (1.2)$$

where $D(x, K)$ is the “relative distance distribution” of the source expressed through the Wigner source function $S(x, K)$ (x is relative 4-coordinate), $\Phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{x})$ is the wave function distorted by particle-particle interaction, which describes a relative motion of two particles, it plays a role of a “weight function” or probability to find two pions separated by the distance \mathbf{x} with relative momentum $q = k_a - k_b$, $K = (k_a + k_b)/2$ is a mean momentum of the pair. The integration in (1.2) is taken over the 4-volume of the source. If this volume is small the contribution from the region where strong interaction dominates appreciable in comparison to contribution from the Coulomb interaction of pions. On the other hand, as we shall see in section II, when the emitting volume is large one can neglect this region at all because the contribution from strong interaction is relatively small.

The concept of freeze-out accounts for the fact that nevertheless the particles interact always electromagnetically one can neglect this interaction in favour of strong interaction in dense many-particle system. Then, it is commonly accepted definition that on the background of expansion of such a system the beginning of “freeze-out” starts just after a last strong rescattering and in the further evolution of the system just electromagnetic interaction left. Natural question can arise in this connection - is there contradiction (double counting) with respect to freeze-out definition if one includes strong repulsion of pions into account of FSI? To this end let us note, if one integrates over the relative distance in (1.2), even from the most naive classical point of view it is obvious, that the volume of the pion mean radius $\langle r_\pi \rangle$ should be excluded from integration to prevent appearance of two pions in the same domain (something like spatial Pauli principal). On quantum mechanical level this can be taken into account by the relevant pion-pion repulsive potential. Due to the strong interaction the two pions emitted from a small spatial volume, which is comparable with pion mean radius $\langle r_\pi \rangle \approx 0.66$ fm, obtain always a repulsive kick which then appreciably reflected in the correlation function, as we shall see further. This means that for small volumes ($R \leq 3 - 4$ fm) we cannot sharply separate the electromagnetic and strong interactions and must include the last pion-pion strong rescattering in the post freeze-out consideration and by this, rigorously speaking, we should reformulate the definition of the “freeze-out”. Actually, it is reasonable because the registered pions, in some sense, have a *memory about their last strong interaction*. Indeed, the last pion-pion strong rescattering should be accounting separately or extracted from overall strong production amplitude because the process of further averaging through multiple rescattering or many-particle chaotization is no more going on after it and the last mutual rescattering of registered particles gives a contribution to the post emission relative dynamics of these particles. It means that we separate conventionally the overall creation process on three stages (parts): 1) fireball production, 2) strong rescattering of two registered particles on one another, 3) particle-particle electromagnetic interaction. This consideration is valid due to inclusive character of two-particle spectrum (last strong interactions with other particles are integrated out). Note, that above logics deals with quantum mechanical description where one accounts for effects using the probability amplitude and two-particle wave function which is spread in space, thus we can speak about the last strong interaction which gives contribution to a certain probability even in the case when the centers of wave packets are further from one another than $\langle r_\pi \rangle$.

2. Final state interactions

Two-particle probability to registrate particles with certain momenta \mathbf{k}_a and \mathbf{k}_b in the smoothness approximation was calculated as [6]

$$P_2(\mathbf{p}_a, \mathbf{p}_b) = \int d^4x d^4y S\left(x + \frac{y}{2}, p_a\right) S\left(x - \frac{y}{2}, p_b\right) \left[\theta(y^0) |\phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{v}_b y^0)|^2 + \right. \quad (2.1)$$

$$\left. + \theta(-y^0) |\phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{v}_a y^0)|^2 \right] \pm \int d^4x d^4y S\left(x + \frac{y}{2}, K\right) S\left(x - \frac{y}{2}, K\right) \phi_{-\mathbf{q}/2}^*(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{v} y^0) \phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{v} y^0),$$

where $S(X, K)$ is the single particle Wigner density of the source

$$S(X, K) = \int d^4x e^{iK \cdot x} \sum_{\gamma\gamma'} \rho_{\gamma\gamma'} \psi_\gamma\left(X + \frac{x}{2}\right) \psi_{\gamma'}^*\left(X - \frac{x}{2}\right) \quad (2.2)$$

with $\rho_{\gamma\gamma'}$ as the density matrix of the source which provides averaging over full set of single-particle quantum numbers γ of the particle wave function ψ_γ on the freeze-out hypersurface. We introduce pair mean momentum $\mathbf{K} = (\mathbf{p}_a + \mathbf{p}_b)/2$ and relative momentum of the registered particles $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{p}_a - \mathbf{p}_b$. Using the hermiticity of the density matrix one easily shows that $S(X, K)$ is real. Here we defined also the three velocities

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{\mathbf{K}}{E_K}, \quad \mathbf{v}_a = \frac{\mathbf{p}_a}{E_K}, \quad \mathbf{v}_b = \frac{\mathbf{p}_b}{E_K} \quad (2.3)$$

associated with the observed particle momenta \mathbf{p}_a , \mathbf{p}_b , and their average \mathbf{K} . The energy E_K is defined as $E_K = \sqrt{m^2 + \mathbf{K}^2}$ and in the pair center of mass system it reduces to particle mass $E_K = m$.

The functions $\phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}$ in Eq. (2.2) are the eigenstates of the stationary Schrödinger equation

$$\hat{H}(\mathbf{r}) \phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{r}) = E_{\text{rel}} \phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{r}) \quad (2.4)$$

(where $E_{\text{rel}} = \mathbf{q}^2/2\mu$ and \mathbf{r} is the relative coordinate) with asymptotic boundary conditions

$$\lim_{|\mathbf{r}| \rightarrow \infty} \phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{r}) = e^{i\frac{\mathbf{q}}{2} \cdot \mathbf{r}}. \quad (2.5)$$

where hamiltonian $\hat{H}(\mathbf{r})$ reads

$$\hat{H}(\mathbf{r}) = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \nabla_r^2 + V(r) \quad (2.6)$$

with reduced mass $\mu = m/2$ for identical particles and potential which describes the interaction of the registered particles after freeze-out.

In our further evaluations we will not concentrate on the dependence of the two-particle probability $P_2(\mathbf{p}_a, \mathbf{p}_b)$ on particle velocities putting them approximately equal to the velocity associated with mean momentum of the pair, i.e. $\mathbf{v}_a \approx \mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{v}_b \approx \mathbf{v}$. Then, in pair center of mass system, where $\mathbf{v} = 0$, Eq. (2.2) reduces to the expression

$$P_2(\mathbf{q}) = \int d^4x_a d^4x_b S(x_a, p_a) S(x_b, p_b) |\phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x}_b)|^2 \pm \int d^4x_a d^4x_b S(x_a, K) S(x_b, K) \phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}^*(\mathbf{x}_b - \mathbf{x}_a) \phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x}_b), \quad (2.7)$$

where the first term on the r.h.s. of this equation expresses the FSI of the nonidentical particles thus it does not factorizes into the product of the two single-particle probabilities. It has transparent physical meaning: two single-particle probabilities to find particles in the time-space points x_a and x_b with certain momenta \mathbf{p}_a and \mathbf{p}_b , which are expressed by $S(x, p)$, is weighted by the probability $|\phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x}_b)|^2$ to find these particles with relative distance $\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x}_b$ and relative momentum \mathbf{q} . The correlation function is the ratio of the obtained probability $P_2(\mathbf{q})$ Eq. (2.7) to the product of two single-particle probabilities, it reads

$$C(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{P_2(\mathbf{q})}{\int d^4x_a S(x_a, p_a) \int d^4x_b S(x_b, p_b)}, \quad (2.8)$$

where 4-vectors $p_a = (\mathbf{q}^2/4m, \mathbf{q}/2)$ and $p_b = (\mathbf{q}^2/4m, -\mathbf{q}/2)$.

In the noninteracting limit $\phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \exp(i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{x}/2)$ one recovers known expression for the correlation function

$$C(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{K}) = 1 \pm \frac{\left| \int d^4x e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{x}} S(x, \mathbf{K}) \right|^2}{\int d^4x_a S(x_a, p_a) \int d^4x_b S(x_b, p_b)}. \quad (2.9)$$

2.1 Application. Coulomb plus strong final state interaction

To make evaluations of the correlation function (2.8) we take the source function in the form

$$S(x, p) = \frac{e^{-p^0/T_f}}{4\pi m^2 T K_1(m/T_f)} \frac{e^{-x_0^2/2\tau^2}}{(2\pi)^{1/2} \tau} \frac{e^{-\mathbf{x}^2/2R_0^2}}{(2\pi)^{3/2} R_0^3}. \quad (2.10)$$

Then, in the pair c.m.s ($\mathbf{K} = 0$) the expression for two-particle probability (2.7) reduces to the form

$$P_2(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{e^{-2K^0/T_f}}{[4\pi m^2 T K_1(m/T_f)]^2 \pi^{3/2} (2R_0)^3} \left[\int d^3r e^{-r^2/4R_0^2} |\phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{r})|^2 \pm \int d^3r e^{-r^2/4R_0^2} \phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}^*(-\mathbf{r}) \phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{r}) \right], \quad (2.11)$$

where time dependence is integrated out. In the present simple model of $S(x, p)$ (2.10) the single-particle probability to register particle with definite momentum \mathbf{k} reduces to the pure Boltzmann exponent, i.e. $P_1(\mathbf{k}) = [4\pi m^2 T K_1(m/T_f)]^{-1} \exp[-\omega(\mathbf{k})/T_f]$, where time and spatial dependencies are integrated out. Thus, we can write now the correlation function (1.1) in the form

$$C(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{\pi^{3/2} (2R_0)^3} \int d^3r e^{-r^2/4R_0^2} \left[|\phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{r})|^2 \pm \phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}^*(-\mathbf{r}) \phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{r}) \right], \quad (2.12)$$

where the Boltzmann exponents canceled because $2K^0 = \omega(\mathbf{k}_a) + \omega(\mathbf{k}_b)$ and we adopt that the Boltzmann factors have the same freeze-out temperature T_f for the two-particle and single-particle spectra (the single-particle spectra are taken usually from different collision event than the two-particle spectrum).

The numerical evaluations of the distorted wave function $\phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{r})$ is provided by solution of the Schrödinger equation with the relevant potential which reflects two-pion interaction. We

solved this equation by partial expansion of the wave function for the Coulomb potential energy $V_{\text{Coul}}(r) = \alpha/r$ and for the potential energy which accounts for Coulomb interaction plus strong interaction of the frozen pion pair $V_{\text{eff}}(r) = V_{\text{Coul}}(r) + V_{\text{str}}(r)$, where “strong potential” reads $V_{\text{str}}(r) = V_0 \exp(-m_\rho r)/(m_\rho r)$ with $V_0 = 2.6$ GeV, $m_\rho = 770$ MeV. Potential of the strong repulsion [16] was chosen to match the behavior of the pion-pion scattering phase shifts. In any case the use of this strong potential can be considered as a model of the short-range repulsion which is possessed by pions. The correlations functions which correspond to these potentials are plotted in Figs. 1-4 for different samples of the freeze-out fireball radii: $R_0 = 2, 4.5, 7.1, 10$ fm. It is evidently seen in Figures that the contribution of the strong potential is appreciable for small radii emission sources, i.e $R_0 = 2$ fm and $R_0 = 4.5$ fm. For the source size which is of the ^{207}Pb radius $R_0 = 7.1$ fm (see Fig. 3) the contribution which can be put in correspondence to the strong potential is comparatively small. And for the source of larger radius, for instance $R_0 = 10$ fm, the influence of the strong FSI even negligible (see Fig. 4).

Remind, that in the absence of the two-particle FSI the source function (2.10) results in the correlation function ($\mathbf{K} = 0$) $C(\mathbf{q}) = 1 \pm \exp(-\mathbf{q}^2 R_0^2)$. For completeness of comparison we plot in Figures this correlation function, corrected by the Gamov factor $G(|\mathbf{q}|)$, which for boson-boson correlations takes form

$$C(\mathbf{q}) = G(|\mathbf{q}|) \left(1 + e^{-\mathbf{q}^2 R_0^2} \right), \quad (2.13)$$

where

$$G(|\mathbf{q}|) = |\phi_{\mathbf{q}/2}(\mathbf{r} = 0)|^2 = \frac{2\pi\eta}{e^{2\pi\eta} - 1} \quad (2.14)$$

with $\eta = \alpha m_\pi / |\mathbf{q}|$. It is seen in Figures 2, 3 and 4 that the finite size of the emission source softens the manifestation of the FSI and the ‘Gamov factor’ tends to overestimate the FSI effects for the source of big size ($R_0 \geq 4$ fm).

As it seen in Figs. 1, 2 additional repulsive potential (hadron hard core) essentially suppressed the correlation function at small relative momentum. Actually, the physical reasons for this are transparent: two strongly interacting particles emitted from the volume of $R_0 \approx 2 - 3$ fm, when their “own mean radius”, reflected by repulsive strong potential V_{str} , is about $\langle r \rangle \approx 0.66$ fm, should sufficiently “feel” one another through mutual repulsion. On the other hand, when emission zone is much larger than the particle mean radius $\langle r \rangle$, for instance fireball radius is $R_0 = 10$ fm, the contribution of the short-range repulsion is negligible as it seen in Fig. 4. As a matter of fact, the last can be regarded as undoubt indication that correlations of the particles which are emitted from the large separate distances, starting for instance from $R \geq 4$ fm, are not practically influenced by hard strong repulsion, or in other words, for the particles which are emitted from perepherical regions the contribution from short-range interactions is washed out and their correlations are not suppressed by strong interaction.

It is very interesting to put this conclusion in connection with the so called concept of the “dominant contribution to the correlation function of the regions of spatial homogeneity”. This notion states that on the scale of the collective (hydrodynamical) velocities of two local domains it is difficult (small probability) to find two particles with approximately equal momenta. (For instance, the most noticeable example is two local parts of the fireball which move in the opposite directions to one another.) Thus, the contribution to the correlation function from the regions which

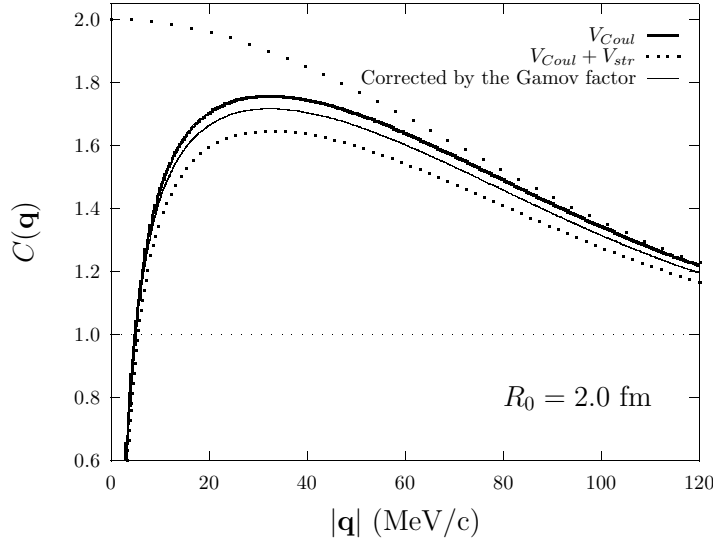


Figure 1: Correlation function versus relative pion momentum, $R_0 = 2.0$ fm. Dotted (far-between) curve is the correlation function without FSI. Fat solid curve corresponds to the two-particle Coulomb potential $U_{Coul}(r) = \alpha/r$. Dotted curve corresponds to the sum of the Coulomb and strong two-particle potentials $U(r) = \alpha/r + V_0 \exp(-m_\rho r)/(m_\rho r)$. The bottom solid curve is the correlation function corrected just by the Gamov factor.

spatially stand far from one another is suppressed due to collective motion. Actually, in the present simple model we do not consider expansion of the source.

On the other hand, as we have just proved a short-range repulsion of the strongly interacting particles emitted from a small domain ($R \leq 4$ fm) decreases as well the probability to find two particles with a small relative momentum, for example if the volume of homogeneity is of the size $R \approx 2 - 4$ fm, then the correlation function of pions from this region, as we see from Figs. 1, 2, will be suppressed by strong repulsion of these particles. Hence, both effects work in the same direction, decreasing the correlations of the particles emitted from the small regions (hard core repulsion) and decreasing the correlations of the particles emitted from the far separated regions (collective motion). If these effects have the same scale then they approximately uniformly decrease correlations of two particles which are emitted from all regions of the fireball. The last statement results in conclusion that two-particle correlations does not occur preferably from the small regions where the spatial separation of the particles is small (hence, they have the same collective velocity), but the particles which are emitted from two regions which are separated by large distance contribute also appreciably to the correlation function. Thus, the correlation function shows us the real size of the fireball at freeze-out, but not just a size of the small region of homogeneity. If the region of spatial homogeneity has the radius $R \geq 7$ fm then the strong repulsion can be neglected. So, the strong FSI effectively extends the size of the region from which the particles are allowed for correlations. If we unite two cases where the radius of homogeneity is small $R_{\text{homo}} \leq 4$ fm and large $R_{\text{homo}} \geq 7$ fm (hence, it is comparable with the size of the fireball) then we come to the conclusion that the radius which is extracted from the correlation function is approximately the radius of the fireball.

It is interesting to point out that for the sources of the size $R_0 \approx 3$ fm correction of the correlation function just by the Gamov factor effectively gives a right correction, literally it becomes

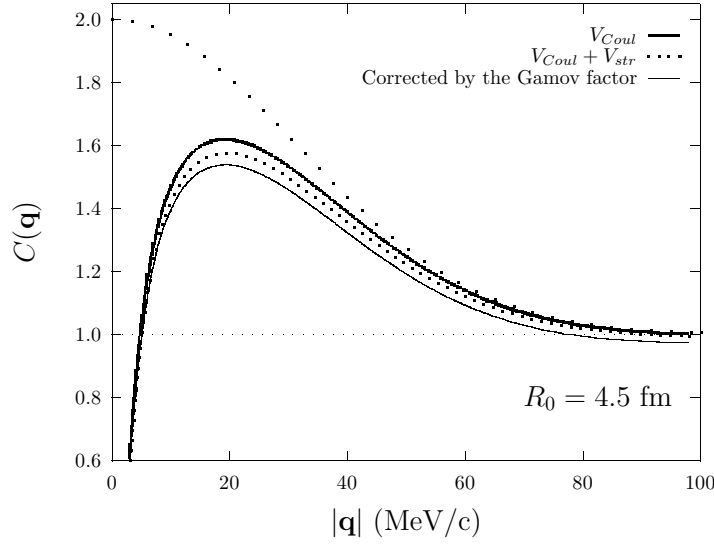


Figure 2: The same as in Fig. 1, but for $R_0 = 4.5$ fm.

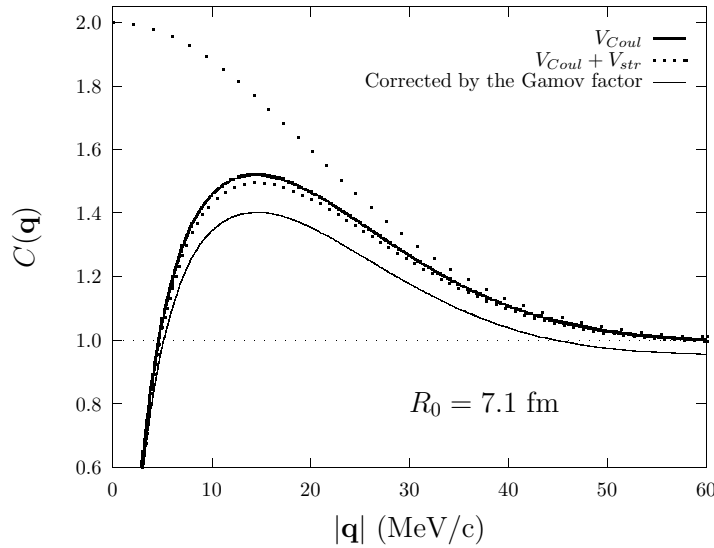


Figure 3: The same as in Fig. 1, but for $R_0 = 7.1$ fm.

equal to the account of a finite size of the source exploiting potential $V_{eff}(r)$ which includes strong FSI. It means, that if one starts from the Gamov factor correction then account for finite size of the source softens Gamov's correction. If we include strong interaction (in addition to Coulomb one) then for the source of the small size account for finite size of the source makes correction more hard (in comparison to Gamov factor correction). But in the intermediate point, which is $R_0 \approx 3$ fm these two deviations from the Gamov corrections cancel one another

3. Summary and conclusions

We examined pion-pion final state interaction when the two-particle potential energy is not just

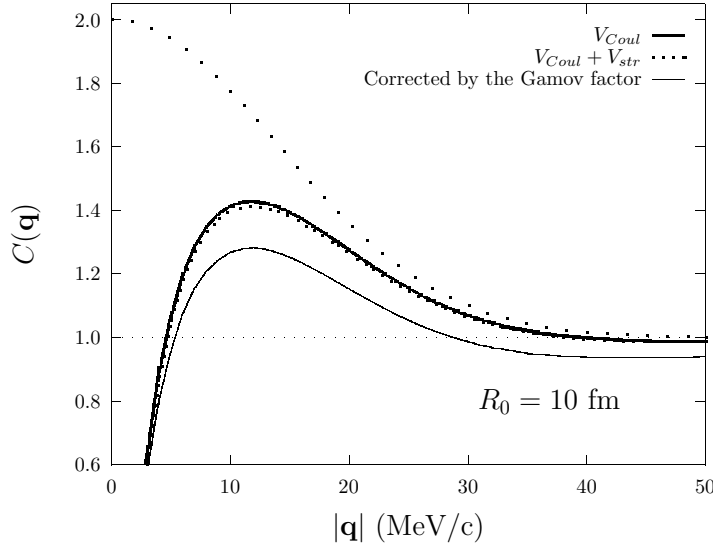


Figure 4: The same as in Fig. 1, but for $R_0 = 10$ fm.

the Coulomb one. Distortion of the Coulomb potential is taken in the additive form, what is due to account for particle-particle strong interaction. To make our investigation transparent as much as possible we take:

a) for the description of the fireball (particle emitting source), the Wigner source function $S(x, K)$ in the Gaussian form; b) small relative momentum approximation what results in equality of two particle velocities and pair c.m.s. velocity, then expression for the two-particle probability is sufficiently simplified, see Eq. (2.7).

We argue that for inclusive two-particle spectrum one should explicitly account for strong interaction of two registered particles because their mutual last rescattering essentially determines dynamics of their post-freeze-out relative motion. Strong two-particle potential was chosen as screened Yukawa potential and reflects short-core repulsion of pions. Then the wave function describing the relative motion of pions was founded as numerical solution of the Schrödinger equation where potential is taken as sum of the Coulomb and Yukawa potentials. We obtained that correlation function is sensitive to the presence of short range two-particle interaction when emission volume is of the radius $R_0 \leq 4$ fm, see Figs. 1 and 2. Indeed, two strongly interacting pions emitted from the separate distance (separation of the centers of the wave packets), which is comparable to the pion "mean radius" $\langle r_\pi \rangle \approx 0.66$ fm, obtain a mutual repulsive kick which is then reflected as decreasing of the two-particle probability to find particles with "initial production" relative momentum, i.e. the "strong kick" shifts along x-axis this particular probability value to higher values of the relative momentum. Consequently, this will result in suppression of the correlation function what is most noticeable for small relative momentum. (Obviously, the effect which is due to the strong repulsion is additional to that one which is caused by the Coulomb repulsion.)

On the other hand the presence of strong particle-particle repulsion almost unnoticeable in the correlation function when one considers the sources of big size, $R_0 \geq 7$ fm, see Figs. 3 and 4. This just confirms that the hard core repulsion of the registered particles appreciably influences the correlation function when the particles are emitted from the region of a small size. If the

region of homogeneity is also small $R_{\text{homo}} \leq 4$ fm then the correlations originated by pions emitted from this region are suppressed. This suppression can be of the same strength as suppression of the correlations of pions emitted from the domains which are beyond the radius of homogeneity (the latter suppression is due to collective motion of expanding system) what results in uniform suppression of correlations of two pions emitted from Then, the radius R_0 which is measured by the correlation function can be larger than the size of homogeneity region and tends to cover the overall size of the fireball. In the opposite case, when the size of the region of homogeneity is larger $R_{\text{homo}} \geq 7$ fm, the correlation function is not influenced practically by the strong interaction of two registered pions. Hence, the radius R_0 which is extracted from the correlation function in this case is about R_{homo} and R_0 really reflects the size of homogeneity volume.

Summarizing all above we can say:

The strong final state interactions can be neglected when the volume of spatial homogeneity in the fireball are of the size $R_{\text{homo}} \geq 7$ fm. Then, the radius R_0 which is extracted from the pion-pion correlation function measures the size of the regions of homogeneity in the emitting source and coincide with R_{homo} . When the radius of homogeneity volume is small $R_{\text{homo}} \leq 4$ fm the strong final state interactions are noticeable and their presence is reflected in the correlation function in the way that radius R_0 (extracted from the correlation function) is larger than R_{homo} and tends to be the overall fireball radius.

Acknowledgements: The work of D.A. was supported by the Regensburg University under BMBF Project 06 OR 883. D.A. wishes also to express his deep appreciation to the staff of CERN TH Division for warm hospitality. The work of U.H. was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy under contract DE-FG02-01ER41190.

References

- [1] M. Gyulassy, S.K. Kauffmann and L.W. Wilson, Phys. Rev. C **20**, 2267 (1979).
- [2] D.H. Boal, C.-K. Gelbke and B.K. Jennings, Rev. Mod. Phys. **62**, 553 (1990).
- [3] U. Heinz and B.V. Jacak, Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 1999, **49**, 529.
- [4] U.A. Wiedemann and U. Heinz, Phys. Rep. **319** (1999) 145.
- [5] R.M. Weiner, Phys. Rept. **327**, 249 (2000) [hep-ph/9904389].
- [6] D. Anchishkin, U. Heinz and P. Renk, Phys. Rev. C **57**, 1428 (1998) [nucl-th/9710051].
- [7] G. Baym and P. Braun-Munzinger, Nucl. Phys. A **610**, 286c (1996).
- [8] H.W. Barz, Phys. Rev. C **53**, 2536 (1996).
- [9] H.W. Barz, J.P. Bondorf, J.J. Gaardhøje and H. Heiselberg, Phys. Rev. C **57**, 2536 (1998) [nucl-th/9711064].
- [10] A. Ayala, S. Jeon and J. Kapusta, Phys. Rev. C **59**, 3324 (1999) [nucl-th/9807062].
- [11] T.D. Shoppa, S.E. Koonin and R. Seki, Phys. Rev. C **61** 054902 (2000) [nucl-th/9811075].
- [12] Yu. Sinyukov, R. Lednický, S.V. Akkelin, J. Pluta and B. Erasmus, Phys. Lett. B **432** 248 (1998).

- [13] T. Osada and Y. Hama, Phys. Rev. C**60** 034904 (1999) [nucl-th/9902027].
- [14] M. Suzuki, Phys. Rev. D**35**, 3359 (1987).
- [15] M.G. .Bowler, Z. Phys. C**39**, 81 (1988).
- [16] S. Pratt, T. Csörgo and J. Zimanyi, Phys. Rev. C**42**, 2646 (1990).
- [17] D. Anchishkin and G. Zinovjev, Phys. Rev. C**51**, R2306 (1995).
- [18] T. Osada, S. Sano and M. Biyajima, Z. Phys. C**72**, 285 (1996).
- [19] D.V. Anchishkin, W.A. Zajc and G.M. Zinovjev, hep-ph/9512279.
- [20] D.V. Anchishkin, W.A. Zajc and G.M. Zinovjev, Ukrainian J. Phys. **47**, 451 (2002) [nucl-th/9904061].